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VOL. XII WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4 1893. NO 20

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Fortune-Teller and Clairvoyant.

Now is the time—don't delay to consult the greatest living Clairvoyant on eath. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Come to and know thy destiny at once. Remain longer in darkness, but seek the light of knowledge, and learn what the mysterious future holds for you.

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Thousands have been made happy by her never failing help and advice to those that have been crushed down by misfortune and unhappiness. Reader. if you have been deceived by the many unscrupulous pretenders found in every city, judge not all alike, for your own conscience tells you there is a way to overcome all evils, just the same as there is medicine or all diseases. All who are in trouble, whose fond hopes and ambitions have been blasted, who have been deceived and disappointed by false predictions of others, before giving up, are invited to consult this true lady, she guarantees perfect satisfaction. Call and be convinced of the above true statements. Fee 50 cts. and $1 00. Those who cannot call on me can have their life written in full from cradle to grave by sending $2 00 correct name and year of birth, sex color of hair. Any other information cheerfully answered on receipt stamped envelope.

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In fact, in other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business at which you can rapidly gather the dollars. We can and will, if you please, lead you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time or spare moments only to the work. Whatwe offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that profit is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great chances forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Better write at once. Address, STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

THE CAW'S PEN AND INK COMPANY EXHIBIT AT CHICAGO.

From the Scientific American, Sept. 16th, 1893

Among the Exhibits in the great Manufactuers and Liberal Arts Building at the Fair, one very beautifully arranged showcase is devoted to the display of the well-known goods of the Caw's Pen and Ink Company of 104 Broadway, New York. These articles have been so popular from their large use by all who have any writing to do in every department of business and in all walks of life as well as from the numberless unstinted indorsements of men prominent in the leading professions, that any detailed description would be superfluous. Fountain Pens, for many years used almost exclusively by eporters and traveling men, have within a comparatively short period become almost indispensable to the business man and to those whose avocations are of a literary character in anyway. This is because these pens have of late been made so simple, clean and thoroughly effective that one can, now with the least care, depend upon always shaving and conveniently carrying upon the person a pen in good working condition, without danger of soiling the clothes or fingers therewith, the ink carried in the holder, and readily replenished, being sufficient to do a large amount of work. In consequence also, of this largely increased use, and of the improvements introduced in the manufacture, the prices of this class of pens have been very greatly reduced. In Caw's "Dashaway" Fountain Pen, a regular first quality gold pen of any standard shape or size may be used. In this respect it differs from all other fountain pen. Another difference is in its double feed," one on each side of the gold pen, which insures a more uniform and reliable delivery of ink than can be obtained from a single feed. President Cleveland uses one of these pens and has furnished the Company with a hand some testimonial. In Caw's Stylographic Pens the inventor seems to have obtained the acme of perfection and simplicity. The writing is done with a circular point similar to a pencil, but being tipped with and alloy of iridium and plantinum, making it almost as hard as diamond, it will last many years. The Stylographic Pen carries ink in the hold e the same as the Fountain Pen, and by many it is preferred to the ordinary split pen. With both of these pens any good writing or copying ink manufactured by the Caw's Pen and Ink Company has as high reputation as the pens, and has had mvery large sale in stationery trade for any years. It is a good black when a first used, and in its maunfacture an especial point is made to produce and ink which will not fade or mould, and will not gum or corrode the pen. The Company displays its medals from the New Orleans Exposition of 1884, and the Paris Exposition of 1889, and expects to be equally successful in competition in Chicago.

FASHION NOTES.

The very latest shirt is called the serpentine skirt.

Velvet continues to rise in importance.

An exquisite costume of shot brown and green foulard with trimmings of old lace as an appropriate carriage costume.

Basque pieces are in vogue.

A beautiful walking costume is composed of ombre woolen goods and ruby velvet.

A Paris traveling costume is biscuit color cheviot fleeked with darker shades in brown.

The half length coats fall are among the latest.

A circular skirt in changeable blue and tan being a line with lengthwise cord weave is very pretty.

Tan prunella cloth makes an appropriate dress for any occasion.

New fichus are seen in silver embroidered guipure net and consists of a very full ruching for the neck.

Your future fortunes! are now made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio You can. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $2 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how to start you. Can work in spare time or all the time Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. Box 880 Portland, Maine

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Become a noble, or children who want build-
ing up should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaint.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ENDORSED. THE MISSIONARIES DENOUNCE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Celso Ceasar Moreno, Esq.

Dear Sir.—Having been accused as being my correspondent, from Washington probably by the Hawaiian Provisional Government Minister at your Capital, without any truth, we may well be excused after so serious a charge from our bigoted friends of Puritan extraction in opening up a correspondence for our mutual edification, and for the purpose of thwarting the unscrupulous and unprincipled schemer against the public welfare of your present or adopted country as well as mine.

I was agreeably surprised when I received your letter, the first since you wrote me in 1880, and the newspapers from Washington especially as they had some reference to this little country. An article in the Post of Sept. 12, 1893, headed "The President Will Soon Act on the Hawaiian Question" was very welcome on its arrival here, more especially as being the only one that gave definite hopes of an early settlement of our affairs up to that date and also the confirmation of Mr. Willis and Mr. Mills appointments as Minister Resident and Counsul general respectively. You can, no doubt realize the satisfaction with which these appointments were received by the Hawaiian people and their royalist friends, and the utter demoralization of the unscrupulous plotams and jetsams and so-called christians who have banded themselves under an association called the Annexation Club, to pilfer the Islands from its original owners and disfranchise them, with strong hope that the then Republican administration would sanction the dirty little business without any consideration whatever as to the indelible stain such a course must inevitable cast upon the yet untarnished character of the American Nation. The abuse of these two gentlemen, especially Mr Mills by the Hessian editor of the Annexation Club newspaper, when the news first reached here, was bitter and groundless except the fear that these men were Southerners and like Mr. Blount would be equally as fearless and impartial in the discharge of their duties as the latter proved himself during his too short a stay in Hawaii. The missionary sheet the Advertiser, or as it is commonly known here, the "Morning Liar," was about on a par with its cotemporary, the Evening Star, or "Twinkler." These sheets were vituperative against the democratic party, and denounced President Cleveland and his Cabinet, going so far in its imbecility as to say that the American Nation would not stand such acts as turning out such good and faithful public servants? as Mr. Stevens and Mr. Severance, because presumably these gentlemen were born in Maine, and were more or less connected with the elect five hundred or the chosen ones, and that Congress would in all probability be compelled to take steps to impeach the President and his Cabinet. Such absurdities as are published by the writers of these newspapers would land them in an asylum as non compos under any other government except such a one as we have at present, and administered by men equally as sane, differing in their malady only, that the former is gaseously violent and the latter is of the mildly phariseeic order. It is sickening and disgusting to see the barefaced lies put forward by the advocates of annexation. As an admirer of the fundamental principles upon which the American Nation is instituted, I must say, that the way that country has been administered and the principles have been prostituted to selfish intrests, my respect, or rather my self-repect, I regret to say, is causing me to look with doubt upon the ability and initegrity of men placed in authority to carry out impartially those glorious principles of freedom and equality which all lovers of honest government had hope to see carried out unitedly in the hitherto great and Glorious Republic and as inducement for Hawaiians to advocate annexation to the United States Monarchical England today is more democratic, freer and juster and more impartially governed, and safter to live in than America is today, The lawlessness and anarchy in America today is the best evidence to prove the charge against man's failure to carry out these immutable principles of government which she has embodied upon her statutes. The principles are correct and impartially administered would make us all feel like being united to America but they are not, and are not likely to be, until man has been restored to his first condition.

The very act of stealing our government from us, by a high official of the United States' government and placing the power in the hands of its own citizens by its superior force and railroading a treaty of annexation through the creatures which that gentleman had set upand claiming barefacedly that such a proffer was the will of the people, is of itself so dishonorable, mean and contemptible, that we never have nor never can believe that the better nature of the American people will tolerate such a treaty, or allow such a stigma to stand against her uncorrected, any longer than sufficient time will give her to understand the facts and make restitution of those thing that belong to others no matter ho insignificant the sufferers in the case may be. It is a case of pure justice which the Hawaiians expect by restoration from the United States, of a shameless act committed by one of its diplomatic officers, committing her to a wrong act. As an American by principle though a Hawaiian by nationality, I feel a burning shame for that country and the people from whom we have derived so much that such a stain has been, I hope momentarily thrust upon her fair fame by renegade Americans wearing the garb of Christians who cajoled and flattered an old fossil to make the attempt to carry out the lusts of their hearts.

My dear sir, I hope you will excuse me for saying such harsh things against these filibusters and against judoism. I cannot resist it, I feel myself as a citizen of the United States on principle and thus am impelled to speak condemnatory of a wrong committed by men claiming to be inspired by the principles which created the government which their ancestors fought and maintained not to be aggressive but to resist aggression. I feel I could write a volume, in an imperfect way, upon this subject, but time and circumstances forbid for the present.

The Queen has been living in tirement, bearing the shame, in columnies from the pen of men and women professing to be the bearer of "good will to all mankind" with more or the sweet spirit of the Master than those who profess it. Before the Steven's revolution of January last these very same people who are shamlessly abusive and have so much fault to find with her Majesty, were the very ladies and gentlemen of her Court, a more obsequious and dissembling lot of courtiers it would be hard to see gathered together. The idea of such characters as Judge Judd and Mrs. Judge M. Cully Rev. Serrens E. Bishop, Oleson, Mrs. W. Hall and others writing clandestinly to some unknown newspaper or friend the better things and lies which they have to wards poor Queen Liliuokalani, is of itself sufficient to condemn them & exonesate her. It reminds me of the attitude of King David when reviled and spat upon while fleeing from the revolution of his own son, by his very countries and I believe that the same reward will be meted out to these traducers as we meted out to those inventioned in scripture in David's case. However with more courage and character she bears the calumny of these former royal parisites who often supposed and dined at her expense. She is happy and contented, and rests in that enjoyable mood of mind trusting with more sagacity in the great republic, than her treacherous friends and traducers. She has never for once movered in her belief that the justice of her position will be recognized by the American Government, and that she will honorably restored by that government to her rights. Almost every native Hawaiian and a large number of foreigners are of the same belief and sympathize with her majesty in her forced retirement.

Time compels me to close.

Au revoir until my next.

Jno. E. Bush.

OUR FOREIGN EXPORTS.

They Show a Present Increase, but a Falling Off for the Year.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has issued a comparative statement of exports for the fiscal year of 1892 and 1893 up to June 1st. The exports of mineral oils were as follows:

For the month ended May 31 last $3,758,149, an increase over the month of May, 1892, of more than $500,000; for the eleven months ended May 31 last $37,611,595, a decrease from the corresponding period of 1892 of more than $3,000,000. The total values of the exports of cotton are reported as follows: For the month ended May 31 last $11,251,196, an increase of nearly $500,000 over May of last year, but for the nine months ended May 31 last $174,779,878, a decrease of nearly $88,000,000 from the corresponding period of 1892.

The bureau reports the total values of beef, hog, and dairy products exported as follows: For the month ended May last $10,400,410, a falling off of nearly $700,000 as compared with the exports for a similar period of 1892; for the five months ended May 31 last $45,245,992, a loss of a little more than $10,000,000, as compared with the same months of 1892.

AN AMERICAN PRINCESS.

A Young Vanderbilt Said to be About to Wed a Borghese.

According to a recent telegram, it looks at Paris as if there is to be an American princess. It is said that a young Vanderbilt is to be the happy groom, and the daughter of the house of Borghese the blushing bride. The only impediment to the union seems to be the religious scruples of the Italians. The Borghese, who claim the distinction of having a saint among their ancestors, and a sainted Pope at that (Paul V. in 1605), can hardly afford to mix with a family of disbelievers, as they call them in Rome. They are also somewhat chagrined over the fact that the Vanderbilts cannot go back further than a steamboat captain.

The Vanderbilts, on the other hand, have recalled the fact that one of the best known of the family, Camillo Borghese, married the widow of a commoner, though she was the sister of Napoleon Bonaparte, to which the Borghese reply that Camillo separated from his wife after the overthrow of Napoleon, and broke off all communciation with the family of the Corsican.

Fortune Lost by Greed.

Tom Flemming, Jr., of Memphis, Tenn., a miserly son of a stingy father, had $2,688 in gold coin stolen from a chest in a garret, along with mortgages and deeds representing nearly $100,000, which he was too stingy to have recorded. Tom Bowland, a farm hand, was accused of the robbery and went to a field and unearthed $1,500 of the money. He took the remainder from under the roots of a tree. The thief admitted he burned the deeds. The makers of the deeds and mortgages will repudiate their agreement. Not being on record Flemming will lose nearly the entire amount called for by them.

The German Elections.

The canvass in Germany draws to a close with the usual multiplicity of hopes and fears. The confidence felt by the Government recently that it would find a majority in the new Reichstag ready to accept a compromise Army bill has vanished gradually before the approach of the decisive day, and its newspaper organs now speak in an uncertain tone, which is interpreted generally as ominous for Chancellor von Caprivi's defeat. The voting begins on Thursday, June 15, and continues for several days. Three hundred and ninety-seven members of the Reichstag will be elected.

"Old Hutch's" Seat Sold.

The once famous wheat speculator, B. P. Hutchinson, "Old Hutch," has sold his membership in the Chicago Board of Trade. The certificate, which was issued to the old gentleman twenty-six years ago, went at a very low price. It is understood that he realized a little less than $900 by the sale. The membership went into Armour & Co.'s office, the hard-headed senior of that firm buying it for an employee. Hutchinson was at one time worth $8,000,000, accumulated in speculation chiefly. The sale of his membership is taken as marking the formal close of his business career.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

No better remedy can be found for every form of cough, colds, bronchitis and general debility, or for consumption in any of its stages, than Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphates of Lime, Soda and Iron. It is the fruit of long experience and experiment, and its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to restore vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and brain. It is manufactured only by DR. ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, who will send an illustrated circular free on application.

THE BEE

Published every Saturday at 1109 1 Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington as second class mail matter.

W. CALVIN CHASE, Editr.

CHASE TO ROSS.

He Publicly Explains Why The Commissioners Demand His Resignation.

WHAT COL. PARKER SAID TO HIM

He Charges That The Health Department Fears The Rich And Persecutes The Poor.

From The Evening News.

An open letter to district Commissioner Ross has been written by Mr. W. Calvin Chase, whose resignation as District food inspector was recently demanded by the Commissioners.

It is as follows:

"Sir: In compliance with your communication dated October 10, 1893, requesting my resignation and the verbal reasons given by Col. Myron M. Parker, the Republican Commissioner having in charge the Health Department of the District government, in which I was employed, I am constrained to make an explanation in my own behalf before I tender to you my resignation as food inspector for the District of Columbia.

"Believe me when I say that I am not actuated by any feeling of regret nor do I charge you with having been unfair to me. Your record as a democrat has long since demonstrated the fact that the negro has never suffered nor has he been unfairly treated by you.

"The impediment to the race's advancement in an official capacity in the District of Columbia has come from certain white Republicans, who have feasted at the tables of colored Republicans and have been elevated and put in power by the suffrages of the negro in the District The act of opitulation in this age, so far as the negro is concerned, will be found I believe in the appointment of men to office who recognize merit and not because they may be "starving to death" or because they have collected money to corrupt voters.

"Very soon after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland I called to see you and said: "I know a great pressure will be brought on you for my place, and whenever you want it don't take snap judgment, but let me know.' You said: 'Mr. Chase, if the pressure is so strong that I cannot retain you, I shall send for you and let you do the thing handsomely.' I also informed the Republican Commissioner, who had charge of the Health Department, that I was ready to go whenever my place was wanted, and he informed me that the Democrats were drawing $36,000 more per year than Republicans, and that he proposed to hold as many Republicans as he could. I have no doubt he ment white Republicans. He also informed several of my friends and persons who called for my place that I had an excellent record and no change would be made.

"I have made no effort to be retained nor have I applied to any Democrat to use his influence to have me retained. I stand alone on my record. The Republican Commissioner asked me how long had I been in office. I informed him. He wanted to know did I not think I had been in long enough and didn't I think that some white Republican ought to have my place; that he had a white Republican on the person of Gen. E. W. Whitaker, who was starving to death and who had collected $1,900 for the Republican campaign committee last year and turned it over; that he (Whitaker) had spent all his money in the interest of the Republican party.

"The Republican Commissioner also said that Simon Wolf had made charges to the effect that he had contributed money for campaign expenses that had not been paid; that Perry Conson and all of his following were opposed to me; that I never contributed money to Republican campaigns, but used other people's money, and, last of all' I did not cover my district as food inspector.

I saw Mr. Wolf a few days ago, and I called his attention to the alleged charges of the Republican Commissioner, and Mr. Wolf said: "How could I make charges against a man with whom I have had no dealings?"

"When my attention was called to the likes and dislikes of Carson and his satelites and parasites, I asked him was he aware that I represented one element of the Republican party in the District of Columbia and Carson the other.

I also asked the republican Commissioner was he aware that Mr. Harrison had to request Carson to take in certain objectionable mottoes suspended in "front of his house to wit" Hang Grover Cleveland on the sour apple tree and other objectionable ensigns as Mr. Cleveland was Mr. Harrison escort from the White House to the Capital after Mr. Clevelands defeat and while Mr. Harrison was going to be inaugurated?

It would have have been a disgrace on our boasted govenment and an insult to Mr. Cleveland who had done the negroes no harm during his four years as President.

Yet Mr. Chase is the offensive partisan and a white republican who was straving to death and who had collected $1,900 for the republican campaign committee must be provided for.

I have never been called to time by any official in the Health Department, for dereliction or neglect of duty, neither under the administration of Dr. Smith Townshend nor that of Dr. Hammet.

If I have neglected to perform my official duty it may have been one day in the month of September and one day in the month of October 93, when I was detailed by the Deputy Health officer, on special duty, to borrow one hundred dollars for him.

The charge that I didn't cover my district is too rediculous to mention. I asked him for his authority; this he declined to give, nor would he give me an opportunity to refute the statement, but just said, 'I won't tell you,' The records of the Health Department and the people on whom I have called will prove that I have prosecuted and won more cases for the violation of the health ordinances than all the inspectors combined.

"Very soon after the appointment of the present Health Officer and his new chief clerk, Mr. Tracey, I was hampered a great deal in the prosecution of cases. If a person of prominence was brought up for violating the health ordinances an effort would be made to squash it. The Health Department is famous for enforcing the heath ordinances against the poor people, but will not carry a rich person, if it can prevent it, to court. There seems to be an atmosphere of fear of the rich and a degree of persecution against the poor in that department.

In this connection I cite the case of Fenton A. Dennison, which will be seen in my official report to the Health officers December 2, 1892. I was detailed to investigate 300 baskets or 1000 pounds of grapes that had been pronounced souned by food inspector Mothershead Upon investigation I found the grapes unfit for food and carried a sample to Dr. Hammett who agreed that my condemation was correct.

But at the sham trial in the Health office, Dr. Hammett who had agreed with me in my condemantion allowed himself to be influenced by the Deputy Health officer and said to me: "Chase Mothershead is againt you, the witnesses are against you and you'll lose your case if you go in court." I insisted on carrying the case in court but before this was allowed both inspectors had to make written reports to the Health officer.

The substance of Mothershead's report was that he found 40 baskets unfit for food but, previous to that he said all the grapes were sound and the testimony of the huckster was that Mothershead instructed him to sell the 40baskets My report was that I had inspected the grapes and found them all unfit for food. I seized and condemned them. The case was tried before his honor Judge Kimball and the result of the trial was Dennison was fined 15 dollars.

"The Republican Commissioner come to one conclusion, and that was a negro Republican had to be removed by subterfuges, and a white Republican, alleged to be starving to death, and who had collected $1,900 for the Republican party, had to be appointed.

And out of the great number of negro democrats not one was founber people to succeed me and out of com many thousand white democrats the in District not one was found worthy to be appointed. I ask no favors from the republican Commissioner I have no deals to make with him nor can irresponsible persons carry into execution any deal to place any man on the national republican committee against the will of the people.

There are no democratic endorsements on my papers before your honorable board. I have made no appeals to local or national democratic representatives to retain me in office as other republicans have done, my reward shall come from the people and from narrow guaged politcians and men when clothed with offical authority lose their heads their honor and dignity.

"I have no apologies to offer nor am I a cringing hypocrite with a mask of deception pulled over my face. I have supported men more than I have parties. I belong to a race whose redeeming qualities are charity, integrity, honesty, fidelitys and sincerity, and although oppressed by all political parties, it still lives and some future day it shall reign to oppose honors to unmerited gain.

"I therefore tender my resignation as food inspector, to take effect October 31, 1893. W. CALVIN CHASE.

Dont be alarmed.

The negro will reign.

Some republican officials are against the negro.

The president will ask for the resignation of the republican commissioner.

Its is game that two can play at.

Some men do not know it all.

The Pphildelphia house is a first class establishment.

Prof Carl Peters has a better opinion of the negro.

He finds a difference between uncivilized Africans and the American negro

Be manly and honest to your friends.

The Americans has gotten down to its size.

He will find out that it is a hard job to sell off bogus stock.

Its stock is below par.

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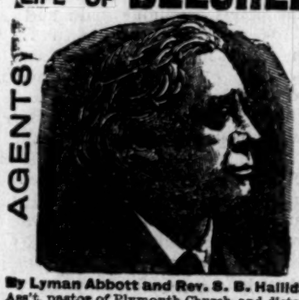

By Lyman Abbott and Rev. S. B. Halliday, Ass't. pastor of Plymouth Church, and dictated largely by Mr. Beecher himself, and received his add and approval; the book also contains contributions of personal reminiscences from over 30 prominent writers. This is the right book; don't be induced to get any other. Contains entire life of the great preacher. Agents wanted in every town. ☞ *Distance no hinderance*, as we give SPECIAL TERMS and PAY FREIGHT CHARGES.

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NEGROES WILL LIE AND STEAL

So Says An Adventurer. The Editor's Letter To The Post Refused Publication.

Dear Mr. Chase:

We reret your communication is not available by us and it is returned with thanks.

Truly yours,
"The Post."

Editor of the Washington "Post:"

In your issue of the Post Saturday October 21 you published an interview of Dr. Carl Peters on the negro race, to the effect that two of the principal characteristics of the negro are that he will "lie and steal" and again he is "unreliable and trecherous."

This gentleman claims to be a scientist and further boasts of his profoud knowledge of the negro race. That it is surprising to him that the American people should be such fools as to grant the negro race the elective franchise. It is an evident fact that Dr. Peters is ignorant of American instutions and the American negro. It is also an evident fact that he has not been in this country long enough to know the value or the importance of the American negro in the body politic and his fidelity to the American white people during the war of the late rebellion. This man has been edducated in a school of prejudice and has nursed from the breast of ignorance whose teachers have been selected from the tribes of the ancient barbarians who know nothing of American civilization. The southern white man, prior to and during reconstruction, who has had the negro to nurse his children, to guard his family, his home and himself will testify that (the negroes ignorence and condition were no fault of his) he found him honest and faithful to his trust. If he was adicted to theivery it was to satisfy his starving condition, if he lied it was to shield his master from the invasion and the assaults of yankee soldiers. The negro was brought up in

A School Of Sessession

whose tutors sympathized with the doctrine of rebellion, who fought for a lost cause. The negro knew no master but that of physical slavery. His punishment was the lash, the thum screw and the like.

The school of slavery was a disgrace to the American Government and a mockery to civilization. That he has progressed since his emancipation no one but this learned(?) scientist will deny. The most prejudiced southern democrat who has fought for political power and pretiage would not utter such a declaration as Dr. Peters Who is the better judge of the negroes capabilities, honors and integrity, the southern white people who have schooled the negroes or this distinguished? adventurer. If the white people of the south saw no redeeming qualities in the negro, would the legislatures every year make large appropriations for his education?

Sufferage A Mistake

asserts the foreigner. At one time it may have looked so this view is entertained (at this time) by some of our white republicans leaders. The opposite party thought so several years ago also, but since the negro has emancipated himself from political slavery the democratic party especially in the south where the negro has been mostly oppressed, has about concluded, negro sufferage a God-send, that slavery was all wrong. No man is doing more to eliminate race prejudice in the South than the honorable Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith. There is no man in the country better acquainted with the needs and condition of the southern negro than secretary Smith. There is no man from the south holding the high position in the Cabinet of Mr. Cleveland that has a higher apperciation of the worth and capabilties of the so uthern negro than this learned southerner.

Every day the negro demonstrates to the world that all he needs is a chance to show that he is capable of doing, and equality before the law. Perhaps when this gentleman visits Washington he will be given an opportunity to converse with negro men far his superior, not only men learned in the science of government but men learned in law, the liberal arts. oratory, in medicine, men who manage and controll one of the largest and best medical school in the world, Dr. C. B. Purvis, men like Hon. B. K. Bruce, once a senator from one of the greatest states in the union and authorty on the negro problem in America, on politcal science, system of government and literature; he will be given a chance to show his ability when he meets Prof. James Monroe Gregory. If he is of the opinion that the negro is ignorant in politics and negro sufferage is a failure, Hon. John Mercer Langston will give him a discriptive lesson and when he gets through with the sage of Anocostia he will know that there is a difference between uncivilized Africans and cultured American negroes.

Very respectfully,
W. Calvin Chase.

J. H. Dabney & Burke

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NEW YORK AT GETTYSBURG.

Dedication of the Empire State's Monument to Its Heroes.

The splendid monument erected by the State of New York in honor of those of its sons who were slain in the battle of Gettysburg was dedicated Saturday. In the morning a reception was tendered on Culp's Hill by his brigade to Major-Gen. George S. Greene, of New York, who is in his ninety-third year, and the oldest survivor of the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Robert Avery presided. On the platform were Governor Flower, of New York, and staff; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Henry W. Slocum, Col. Lewis R. Stegman, who was wounded not fifty yards from where he sat, and others. After prayer by Rev. O. W. Severson, of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, the veterans, of whom there were more than a thousand standing about, sang "America." Then Gen. Avery introduced Gen. Slocum, who made a lengthy speech, in which he gave an account of the battle. Gen. Slocum paid particular attention to the prominent and honorable part taken by the soldiers of the Empire State. In this connection he said: "New York's part on the field of Gettysburg is known to all. Of the Union army on this field about 30 per cent were New York men; of the killed and wounded more than 30 per cent were New Yorkers." When Gen. Slocum finished the veterans gave him three cheers. Then Gen. Greene arose to reply. Many of the veterans had not seen him since the close of the war, and the hero of Culp's Hill was cheered again and again. After Gen. Greene had finished speaking Governor Flower was introduced by Gen. Sickles, who said: "There has been a discussion for a long time as to what should be the national flower. We have settled that in New York State. Our Flower is a daisy and here he is." Governor Flower was greeted with laughter and cheers. He spoke at considerable length, and, in part, said: "This impressive scene is the homage which a great State renders to its martyr sons. The bidding of 6,000,000 people has sent us here to dedicate their token of love to the memory of their soldier dead. You, comrades, of all the living, are most deserving to be here today. The great State which I have the honor to represent on this occasion, and which we are both proud to call our home, delights to pay this mark of respect and appreciation to your services. To you, equally with those who sleep around us, belongs the praise and gratitude of your State and nation."

SENATOR STANFORD'S WILL.

Lucky Albanian's Come in for a Share of His Fortune.

Albany, N. Y., July 3.—According to despatches from California, Charles Stanford, Winfield Stanford and Mrs. Charles Byington, of this city, will get $100,000 each under the will of the late Senator Stanford, and the children of Ariel, Charles G. and Henry C. Lathrop like sums. Senator Stanford left $2,500,000 to the trustees of the university; $300,000 to Thomas W. Stanford, a brother; $100,000 to Josiah Stanford, a brother, and $100,000 to A. P. Stanford, another brother. The house and furniture at San Francisco go to Mrs. Stanford. The will sets apart $100,000 for the erection of a tomb for the remains of the Senator and his wife and son, and leaves $100,000 to each of Stanford's nephews and nieces, of whom there are a number. His wife is made the residuary legatee. The instrument was originally dated November 29, 1886, but a number of codicils have been added. The last codicle, made January 25, 1893, makes several personal bequests. Fifteen thousand dollars is given to Herbert C. Nash, his private secretary and the tutor of his dead son. One hundred thousand dollars each is given to Ariel, Charles G. and Henry C. Lathrop, brothers of his wife.

ON ROOFS AMID FLOODS.

Many People Starving to Death on Tops of Buildings.

New Orleans, July 3.—Almost without warning the relentless waters, pouring through the Rescue crevasse, now 800 feet wide, swept down the New River basin last Tuesday night, carrying destruction in their path. People were imprisoned in their houses and cabins and driven into garrets and to roofs of buildings. There many of them are yet huddled, enduring the pangs of hunger, for they have no means of cooking food. So far as reported ten lives have been lost, and there is no telling how many more may perish unless succor comes soon. An idea of the extent and depth of the flood may be formed from the fact that there is from five to seven feet of water at Dutchtown. Capt. Henry Doyal's house is the only one along the entire extent of New River settlement, a distance of some twenty-five miles, with its floor still above the surface of the flood. It is hoped the steady decline of the river will affect the back water, at least sufficiently to prevent any further rise. Two fleets of skiffs have been sent to the rescue.

Guards for Gov. Tillman.

The operation of the new liquor law in South Carolina, which makes the State the dispenser of drinking fluids, was begun in the midst of some trepidation on the part of the Governor, his feeling in this respect being due to certain threats which came to him relative to his own safety. In view of these circumstances Governor Tillman had the Executive Mansion guarded Friday night by a number of guards from the penitentiary. There were no developments and the rumors could not be traced to any authentic source. As a result of the law there has been a sudden movement in the jug business, these articles being seen at many railroad stations bearing all sorts of labels from cologne to vinegar and cholera mixture.

The Duke Was Pleased.

New York, July 1. — The Duke of Veragua sailed from here to-day on the French steamship La Bretague. He said before going on board: "It is hard for me to endeavor to express the pleasure I and those who are with me have experienced during our visit here. This is a great country. The people are a great people. They are

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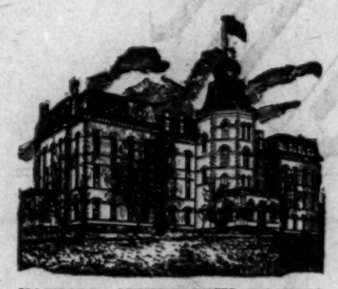

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$3000 Teach any manly intelligent person (either sex, who can read and write, and who after instruction, will work industriously how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount of money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It is NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The strike of 'longshoremen has collapsed after a fitful fight of ten days.

The Republican State convention has been called to meet at Syracuse on October 10.

Since the first of August forty-eight suspended national banks have resumed business.

The total net receipts of gold in New York from Europe in the past six weeks have been $34,578,354.

The great Brooklyn Futurity race at Sheepshead Bay was won by Domino, who captured $49,715 in stakes.

A Chinese mob near Mien Yang looted a Catholic chapel and destroyed the houses of several native converts.

R. D. Wrenn won the tennis championship of the United States at Newport. The winner is a Harvard man.

The English Admiralty has decided to continue building battleships in spite of the disaster to the Victoria.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper, the well-known writer and art critic, died in Paris after a lingering illness, aged fifty-eight.

Stories of President Carnot's serious illness are pronounced untrue by the Paris correspondent of the London Times.

Mystery surrounds the case of T. L. Shortell, a St. Louis passenger agent found dying of morphine poisoning in a park.

There were 1,000,000 paid admissions to the Chicago Fair last week. The end of summer is bringing great crowds to the Fair.

Democrats and Republicans in Seward County, Kansas, will unite in a joint county convention to nominate a ticket against the Populists.

Jack O. Myers, the burglar who made a sensational escape from the Tombs prison, New York city, last July, has been recaptured.

Two Choctaw ringleaders, Silas Lewis and Simon Wade, will be executed at Macallister, I. T., September 8, while others will get a new trial.

Women suffragists in Kansas will open a campaign in favor of equal suffrage in Kansas City September 1 and 2. Many women will take the stump.

During the past six weeks over 40,000,000 bushels of wheat have been exported to Europe. In the corresponding period of last year less than 20,000,000 bushels were exported.

Between March 4, 1893, and August 30, 1893, the total number of pensions of all classes granted under the general law was 26,426, and under the act of June 27, 1890, the total was 24,851.

Governor Flower has recommended the suspension of Supt. Brockway of the Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory pending investigation of the charges of brutality made against him by the New York World and other papers.

Abe Buzzard, ex-highwayman, is the chief figure in a camp meeting now being held in a grove in East Nottingham township, about a mile from Lincoln Station, Pa. "Big Frank" Carr, who is now at Rawlinsville, is expected later.

Since the filing of the settlement of the Ann Arbor Railroad's suit against Chief Locomotive Engineer Arthur the terms of settlement have been disclosed. Arthur pays $2,500 and the costs specified to settle the case.

The London Standard's Paris correspondent says that M. Floquet, on leaving a stormy political meeting in the Rue Angouleme Friday, was stoned by a mob of 6,000 persons. Two revolver shots were fired into his carriage, but he escaped without injury. Many persons were hurt in the scuffle.

The Abe Lincoln command of the Union Veterans' Union has withdrawn from that organization and surrendered its charter. The cause is said to be due to an order issued prior to the last national election by Gen. W. H. Michael, Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

Governor Flower has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of Edward Geoghan, who was to have been executed at Sing Sing Prison during the week beginning September 4 for the murder of his wife. The ground upon which the Governor based his action is that of the insanity of the convict.

Through the inability of the Nicaragua Canal and Construction Company to sell its securities, the famous corporation has failed. With President Warner Miller's consent and approval Thomas B. Atkins, of New York, was appointed by Judge Benedict as receiver of the company, with $25,000 bonds, upon the application of Louis Chotin, one of the stockholders.

APPALLING RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Boston & Albany Train Goes Through a Bridge—Several Killed and Injured.

The Chicago limited express on the Boston and Albany Railroad went through a bridge one mile east of Chester, Mass., on Thursday, causing the instant death of thirteen people and the injuring of thirty-five more, several of whom will die. The train was composed of two day coaches, one smoking car, one buffet car, one dining car and two sleeping cars. The engine was one of the new Mogul 75-ton pattern, and was running at an increased speed owing to being behind time. The bridge, which had two spans, was being strengthened on account of the heavy rolling stock now being put in service by the company. The locomotive left the rails on the last span and, breaking the connections, plunged down the embankment on its side. The buffet and dining car, with the two sleepers, went through the bridge with a crash, one car landing in the bed of the creek on its end, with the side resting against the abutments, hurling the passengers with terrible force to the lower end. The work of rescue was promptly begun, and word was sent for assistance to the nearest villages, which promptly arrived. The following is the list of killed so far as known, though there are several missing, and it is feared they are buried beneath the wreck: J. H. Murray, Greenbush, N. Y., baggage master; Emma Delerty, Columbus, O.; H. C. Ives, Chicago; T. Everett Sedgewick, Palmer, express messenger; James McMasters, Springfield, brakeman; George H. Morse, Boston, Wagner car conductor; J. C. Stackpole, Hartford, Conn.; R. C. Hitchcock, Bellows Falls, Vt.; J. E. De Witt, Portland Me., President of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thomas Kelley, Boston, blanket manufacturer; Miss Susie Cutting, Boston; Mrs. C. Bishpam, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. S. Winchell, Oneida, N. Y., and an unknown woman, plainly dressed, apparently about twenty.

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Mrs. A. M. Black.

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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A dispatch from Madrid conveys the information that the Marquis de Barbales, brother of the Duke de Veregua, is also poor, and, as a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus, would thankfully receive an American subscription.

The steamer Empress of India brings particulars of the massacre in Sungpu, China, of Rev. Mr. Wikholm and Rev. Mr. Johansen, Swedish missionaries. Their house was attacked by the mob. The missionaries, finally being driven out, were stoned to death on the street, their bodies mutilated and left a prey to the dogs.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NOTES.

Fresh News and Gossip from the Seat of Government.

Government silver purchases for July did not exceed $2,500,000.

There will be $13,500,000 paid out on account of pensions during the month of August.

Official information has been received of the successful trial of the Howell torpedo, at the torpedo station at Tiverton, R. I. The torpedo showed remarkable accuracy, and it is believed will surpass the English Whitehead torpedo.

The Navy Department has received an account of the doings of the Behring Sea fleet up to the first of this month. The health of the fleet is excellent. Seven American and 25 British sealers had been taken, with 2,394 American and 18,216 British skins.

Owing to conflicting statements in regard to the failures of National banks, Comptroller Eckels has prepared a statement showing that the total number of failures to August 1, was 105, of which 14 have already resumed, and many others are preparing to resume. But 87 banks went into the hands of receivers.

NEW YORK OFFICES FILLED.

James T. Kilbreth for Collector and Walter H. Bunn for Appraiser.

President Cleveland has at last filled the offices of Collector and Appraiser of the Port of New York, the Republican occupants of which tendered their resignations shortly after his nomination. The new appointees are as follows:

James T. Kilbreth, of New York city, Collector of Customs for the district of New York, vice Hendricks, resigned. James T. Kilbreth is a former police justice of New York, and was a former member of the County Democracy, and a prominent Anti-Snapper last year. He is a lawyer by profession, a man of high character, and had not been mentioned in connection with the office.

Walter H. Bunn, of Cooperstown, N. Y., Appraiser of Merchandise for the district of New York, vice Cooper, resigned. Mr. Bunn is a lawyer by profession, and has been an active Democrat. He was appointed United States marshal of the Northern District of New York by Mr. Cleveland in his first administration, and served until succeeded by Archie Baxter of Elmira, in 1889. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Cleveland's renomination in 1892.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH gives immediate relief. Catarrhal virus is soon expelled from the system, and the diseased action of the mucous membrane is replaced by healthy secretions.

The dose is small. One package contains a sufficient quantity for a long treatment.

CATARRH

A Cold in the Head is relieved by an application of Piso's remedy for Catarrh. The comfort to be got from it in this way is worth many times its cost.

Easy and pleasant to use.

Price, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

AMONG THE HINDU POOR.

Multitudes of Aborigines, Almost Unclothed, Living in Wretched Buildings.

Measured by any standard of actual possessions, says a writer in the Pauline Mission Message, the aboriginal and unmixed Hindu population is poor indeed. It has often been a wonder to us that the laboring classes among Hindus build so poorly, and one is not less surprised to see the comparatively superior houses the Koi takes the pains to build. A man can rarely stand in a poor Hindu's one to three rupee house, he nearly always can comfortably do so in the Koiwar's more capacious, better-roofed home. But this house is about all. Seldom do brass cooking vessels appear in the hands of the Kois. The most common earthenware, cheap, easily broken and quickly replaced, do them. Better utensils are seen among even the poor Hindus. Here and there are flocks, but a few fowls, perhaps a goat or two, a dog, and one or two genuine "scalawag" pigs make up a Koi estate. In the west the men dress better than in Bastar. The women go with the upper body only imperfectly covered by a cloth that covers the lower body, one end of which is thrown up over one shoulder from the front.

In the villages of Bastar we find multitudes with no more than a piece of cloth three feet by nine inches, a very scant covering for the human frame. Our hearts have been touched with pity many a time as men, women and children have come out to hear us preach, sing and pray. It is noticeable that the natural modesty of mankind is not wholly lost even among the most barbarous tribes, or under the vilest of heathen systems. We first thought such nudity would prove the depravity of the people. But to our surprise we did not find any more immorality among the aboriginee than the Hindu. Children up to eight or ten years are usually utterly naked. Among the Hindus the marriage relation is very lightly esteemed. The Koi, on the other hand, may polygamise, but generally he has but one wife.

Notwithstanding the apparent poverty of the aborigines among whom we have travelled, they seem remarkably happy. Almost every night you hear the village song and the tom-tom. This is to amuse themselves and frighten away the wild beasts that abound about them and are the plague of their stock pens. Whatever else the people have or have not, they get and use tobacco. They grow it and its use by both sexes is everywhere seen. Even little children indulge in the poison. Drinking under the British "out-still system" is fearfully prevalent along the Godavery and drunkenness is spreading greatly in that vicinity; up to a recent date the people of Bastar have been comparatively free from this vice. But the British excise system is set up, and the mohwa tree, the flower of which yields liquor, abounds.

Five thousand people meet in Jagdapur every Sunday market day. These weekly bazaars afford a fine opportunity for evangelizing. Much of the grain carrying is done on the heads of women, or on men's shoulders.

The aboriginee wears plenty of jewelry. Men put on most of it. We frequently see from ten to one hundred different articles of ornament. Naked they may be, but they must have jewelry. We have seen thirty-eight rings in a man's two ears on a feast day.

The great respect apparently shown to woman among the aborigines is striking. She seems to be reckoned fairly man's equal. This greatly simplifies missionary work among them. Our preachers can at the same time with equal facility reach both men and women. At Yellandu three-fifths of all who hear our preachers are women. The aboriginee either in the west or east builds no temple to his gods. These people revere gods they esteem to dwell in the hills. They worship the five brother kings, of whom Beem Der and Dharma Rai are the favorites. They sacrifice to appease the Hindu small-pox goddess, but do this in the open air. Every high hill is deemed sacred, and it is difficult to get one of these people to ascend one of the higher hills. They have no idols so-called. The last man among them will tell you "God is above." When you ask him why he does not worship him and him only he frankly says because he does just what his father taught him.

Everywhere the magic-man is dreaded, and he takes good care to fleece the people well for his own profit. Jagdapur is full of temples and literally somebody has made "priests of the common people" here. Such is the country, the people, their history, their customs, condition and religion told but in part.

Treatment of Watches.

That a watch may keep good time, says Chambers's Journal, it should be carefully treated; it should be wound at the same time daily, and when not worn should be placed in the same position, always hung up, or always laid down, as every watch goes differently in different positions. In watches having a double case, the outer one should never be left open. If it is left open even for one night the glass is covered with a thin film of dust, which will gradually enter the works through even the tiniest openings in the case.

Watches should be wound in the morning, because a spring fully wound up will more readily overcome the disturbances produced by the movements of the wearer. Springs will not break so easily if watches are carefully wound up and not taken out of a warm pocket and placed directly against a cold wall or on a marble slab; for that reason a protective mat is desirable.

The changes of the oil, the variations in temperature, the density and humidity of the air, all greatly affect the going of a watch, and it is only the lever watch of the most perfect finish which almost neutralizes those adverse influences. No watch keeps perfectly correct time. Even the best chronometers, used in observatories and on board ships, must be regulated according to tables which fix the variations to which watches are subject.

A watch should be cleaned every two or three years. In time the oil decomposes, gets mixed with the particles of dust which enter the works of even the best-closing watch, begins to act as a grinding material, and wears out the working parts. It frequently happens that a watch requires cleaning oftener than once in two years, especially if it closes badly or is exposed to much dust and dirt. Any one who has the misfortune to drop his watch into water should take it at once to the watchmaker, to have it taken to pieces and cleaned; a delay of even an hour may spoil the watch forever.

A Man Who Was Not a Liar.

An active, energetic young Detroiter, who is now very happily married and doing extremely well, took a chance on getting his wife it might be well for others to try. When he had settled the matter satisfactorily with the daughter, he interviewed the father. The old gentleman looked him over critically when he stated the object of his visit.

"I believe," he said, "that you have a record, as the boys say?"

"Yes," he responded frankly. "I haven't neglected my opportunities."

"Do you gamble?"

"Well, I play a little poker and bet on an election or a sporting event now and then."

"Do you drink?"

"Yes, when I want to."

"Do you dance and go to the theater?"

"Yes, when I've got the money to pay for it."

"Do you save any money?"

"Not much."

The father looked stern.

"And still you want to marry my daughter."

"Certainly. Why not?"

"Do you think a man who has a record such as you confess to should have a good woman for a wife?"

"He shouldn't have any other kind, I'm dead sure."

The father smiled.

"Well," he said, "whatever else you are, you are not a liar, and I guess I'll risk you."

It was a safe risk.—Detroit Tribune.

The Fee Question In England.

In discussing "What to Give When Visiting," a writer in a London paper brings out some curious history of old time English feeing.

"In town," he says, "the feeing system is certainly on the decline. Formerly fees were given under the name of 'vails' to servants by dinner guests and ball guests and even by luncheon guests. This is now quite a thing of the past. Fashionable society does not give and is not expected to give. The middle classes, however, still retain this old fashioned custom—they give their crowns and half crowns to the parlor maids, and even mention this when engaging them. 'I often give luncheon parties,' remarks an old lady to an applicant for her situation, 'and you will find my friends are very generous.'

"Such trifling fees, however, could not be looked upon as a tax, but they were a trouble, and they have fallen into abeyance. At the theaters the feeing system is rapidly disappearing, to the great satisfaction of the public, who feel that quite enough is charged for seats without having to pay to be shown into them."

In the Act of Robbing a Bank.

Those who were in the Cambridgeport National bank Thursday afternoon saw a man who a few years ago was considered one of the most notorious bank robbers in the country. The man was Langdon W. Moore, and one of his most successful robberies was the stealing of $16,000 in bonds and money from that very bank.

In a few words Moore made known his errand to the officers of the bank. He is writing a book, and it is to be illustrated with pictures of some of the most successful of his daring robberies. Having gained the required permission, Moore took the same position that he did on the occasion of the robbery many years ago, the bank now being arranged practically the same as then. A young man took the place of his accomplice, and another took the picture.—Boston Transcript.

Greece May Yet Become Powerful.

Manhood suffrage is an unstable foundation for a government; yet in Greece, where the population is almost exclusively agricultural and, except in Thessaly, peasant proprietary is universal, there is less cause to apprehend those furious gusts of popular feeling which affect people crowded together in great industrial centers. If military and naval expenditure—especially the latter, for which in a country without colonies there ought to be no pressing necessity—can be kept within reasonable limits, there is good cause to hope that the new kingdom will be firmly established, her desolate fields become repeopled and her internal resources steadily developed.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

The book of Job, as it is incorporated in the Bible, is believed to be the most ancient literary work in existence. It is known to have been written prior to the Pentateuch and prior to the promulgation of the law. In profane literature the poems of Homer are the most ancient that have come down to our day, though the names of others still older are in existence. The Pentateuch was written about the year 1451 B. C., and the Homeric poems about 640 years later. —St. Louis Republic.

The Luxury of Bathing.

Persons who suffer with bad circulation should give special attention to the care of the feet. There is such a luxury in bathing that it is a wonder that any one neglects it even for the comfort of it, to say nothing of its importance in the matter of health. —Brooklyn Citizen.

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MISSED THE LEADEN SHOWER.

An Ex-Confederate Tells How a Kiss at the Moonlight Saved Him.

"I was a lieutenant-colonel of a Kentucky regiment," said Col. John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, to a Boston *Globe* man. "Our command was in East Tennessee, and one bright moonlight night I concluded to ride away from camp and take a look about the vicinity.

"I rode several miles and, coming to a farm house, hitched my horse and knocked at the door. A young woman, the most beautiful I had ever seen, it seemed to me, appeared after a while and invited me in.

"She and her aged mother were the only occupants of the house, the men of the family being in the Confederate army. We chatted pleasantly for a few minutes, when my fair hostess arose and said: 'Colonel, you ran a great risk in leaving your horse in such an exposed position. The Yankee pickets are all about it. I will go and put him in the barn.'

"She left the room and after a few minutes returned, when we resumed our conversation. Suddenly she started up and listened. 'Colonel, you must go now,' she exclaimed. 'I hear the sound of horses' hoofs; the Federals are coming!' Rushing out of doors, she led my horse to the back of the house, and I, following her, jumped on his back.

"The most natural thing for me to have done would have been to set spurs to him and get away as soon as possible. But I could not. I was young and impressionable, and the situation was entrancing. The moon shed a silver light upon the earth, a gentle breeze was stirring and the rustle of the leaves in the grand old trees was like music to my soul. And amid these enchanting surroundings a beautiful face with tearful eyes looked into mine, beseeching me to hasten.

"I could not resist the temptation, and stooping down from my horse put my arm around her, drew her closer to my side and kissed her. As I did so a shower of bullets passed over my head. One of them went through the rim of my hat. I was in full sight of a company of Federal horsemen. No other warning was necessary. My horse realized the danger as well as I and a race for life ensued. The enemy pressed hard upon me for a time, and more than once their bullets grazed my head, but fortune favored me and I at length reached the Confederate lines in safety. Do you wonder that I remember when a kiss saved my life?"

Ages at Which Men Marry.

Statistics show that a law of chances governs in the vast majority of cases the ages at which men marry, who are engaged in certain occupations. Workmen and artisans take unto themselves wives at an earlier age than those whose vocations are of a more intellectual kind. Thus, miners, textile factory hands, laborers and artisans marry at an average of twenty-two years. Of these the miners are first in the field, more than 100 of every 1,000 of them securing wives before they have become of age. Workers in textile fabrics run them close, then come shoemakers and tailors, and they are followed by artisans and laborers. Farmers and farmers' sons consider twenty-five early enough. Commercial clerks seek the pleasures of matrimony at twenty-six. Shop keepers and shopmen postpone the rapture a little while longer. Professional men and gentlemen of independent means rarely care to encumber themselves even with so delightful a burden as a wife until they have toed the line of over thirty years. Though the rich marry at a more ripe age than the working fraternity, they continue marrying until long after the last named have ceased to wed. Whereas fourteen miners and twenty-five artisans in every 1,000 marry between the ages of thirty-five and forty, nearly 100 of the professional and independent class do. It is explained in this way: The rich like to see something of the world and its pleasures before settling down to sober matrimony. A laborer has neither desire nor opportunity for it. When he has a house of his own, and a wife to look after it for him, he has attained, perhaps, to the height of his ambition. It is said a man is neither physically nor mentally mature until he is thirty, and if this is true, it stands to reason a man at that age should be better fitted for the duties of a husband and father than a stripling of twenty-one.—N. Y. Ledger.

The English Language.

Professor Vambery has been lecturing on the "Fashion of Languages" before the Buda-Pest English Club. English, he said, may now be called the most fashionable language in all the five parts of the world. It began to spread in the first decades of the century through English literature, and in Asia by means of accelerated communication. Steamers were the wings of the English language in the far East, and its spreading from India and the Straits Settlements to China and Japan is simply miraculous.

There is no exaggeration in saying that the number of English-speaking Asiatics amounts today to 3,000,000; that of Europeans to more than 1,000,000, and these, added to 126,000,000 Anglo-Saxons, give a total of English-speaking men and women of 130,000,000. Should the increase continue in the same proportion, the middle of next century will have 200,000,000 English-speaking persons and the English will have no rival in the world beside the Chinese.

Phonetically English is unsuitable for the foreigner, and the lecturer declares he always suffer pain in the jaws when speaking publicly in England and trying to imitate genuine English. The phonetic difficulties are, however, amply rewarded through the expressiveness, the rare precision, vigor and exactness in which English surpasses all other European tongues.—London News.

BIG BATTLESHIP SUNK.

The British Battleship Victoria Run Down by her Consort.

The British battleship Victoria was sunk last Friday near Tripoli, a seaport in the Eastern Mediterranean, by her consort, the British battleship Camperdown. Some 463 lives were lost. Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, is among those who perished. Both vessels belonged to the Mediterranean Squadron. The Victoria flew the flag of the Vice-Admiral. The two battleships were engaged in naval tactics off the Syrian coast. The weather was bright and the sun shining. The two ships were going through their maneuvers within a distance of three miles of each other, which gave each ship but a small space considering the reaction of the tide. Suddenly the Camperdown was carried towards the Victoria by the tide in a rapid way. Before the Victoria could steam ahead or the Camperdown's commander obtain control of his vessel, she struck the Victoria. The Camperdown's ram hit the flagship near the foremost starboard turret, tearing an immense hole in her side, extending into several watertight compartments. The Victoria at once began to settle, and while her crew were trying to shut bulkhead doors to prevent the water spreading, she turned over and instantly sank from sight. So rapidly was the plunge taken that those on board the Victoria had but little chance to cut loose the small boats. Several, however, were released, only to be carried down by the suction. Of this number 255 managed to get out of the whirlpool and were rescued by the small boats of the Camperdown. Eye witnesses report that the vessel was nearly cut in two alongside, and that every one below deck at the time perished. The news of the disaster caused the greatest excitement throughout England. The Victoria was a single turret ship, carrying two 110-ton guns mounted in a forward turret coated with eighteen inches of compound armor; one 10-inch 29-ton gun, firing aft, and a broadside auxiliary armament of twelve 6-inch 5-ton guns. Of artillery of smaller nature she carried twenty-one quick-firing and eight machine guns. Her maximum speed was 16.75 knots. She could stow 1,200 tons of coal in her bunkers, and her radius of action at ten-knot speed, with her full complement of coal, was estimated at 7,000 knots. Her armored belt and bulkheads consisted of compound armor from sixteen to eighteen inches in thickness. It is believed this disaster, showing the unwieldiness of big battleships and the terribly effective power of the ram as a naval weapon, will cause another revolution in ocean warfare, and lead to a general building of vessels like the Ammen ram. A complete model of the Victoria is part of the British naval exhibit at Chicago.

Home Rule Finances.

Mr. Gladstone's new financial proposals in connection with the proposed Irish Parliament do not meet with cordial approval from Irish Home Rulers, but will probably be accepted as the best thing obtainable. The new scheme provides that the revenue shall be divided into two classes—general and special. Ireland shall bear her own civil charges. A separate exchequer and consolidated fund shall be established. The taxes imposed by the Irish Parliament shall form part of the special revenue to be applied to the public service of Ireland. The postage duties in Ireland, until the imperial contribution shall have been revised, shall be imposed by the Imperial Parliament. If the post-office revenue shall be less than the expenditures the deficiency must be paid to the Imperial Exchequer out of the Irish Exchequer. An illustrative treasury statement, based upon the receipts and expenditures of 1892-93, shows a surplus of $2,560,000.

New York's New Postmaster.

"I expect to take hold of my duties at that post-office on July 1," said Mr. Dayton, New York's new postmaster, "and will devote the months of July and August to a careful study of the requirements of the place. I am convinced that the office needs a thorough overhauling. Matters have been running on in the same old way there for the past thirty years, and I have a number of suggestions for changes to submit to the Postmaster-General." Mr. Dayton added that all of the clerks who were efficient would be retained in their places, providing they come under the operations of the civil service law. An inventory of the Government properties in the post-office will take place June 30.

Senator Hill Denies Writing a Letter.

Senator Hill was asked at Albany about a letter on the silver question, purporting to have been sent by him from Albany to the President of the Board of Trade at Cincinnati. Senator Hill said that he had written no letter to Cincinnati on the silver question or any other question, but that at the request of Mr. Dolph, President of the Board of Trade of that city, for his views upon the financial question, he had caused his clerk to forward Mr. Dolph a printed copy of his remarks on his bill for the repeal of the Sherman law, delivered in the Senate in February last, and stating that his sentiments were expressed in that speech.

Reading's Affairs.

The Reading will have to provide for $1,500,000 interest on July 1, nearly $900,000 of which is due to holders of the general mortgage bonds. On the same date its indebtedness to Speyer & Co. will fall due. The latter loan is secured by $5,340,000 collateral trust bonds, $1,000,000 third preference bonds and $200,000 Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg bonds. The impression prevails that the company will be unable to meet the general mortgage interest, and it is possible that an arrangement will be made with Drexel & Co. to buy the coupons. Officials state that the company will fully meet its obligations.

The University Boat Race.

The annual university boat race between Yale and Harvard will take place at New London, Conn., on Friday of this week. The crews are believed to be pretty evenly matched, and there is lively guessing as to the result. The Yale crew will use the famous "Bob Cook" stroke, while Harvard has adopted the English University stroke. The course is four miles.

INTERVIEWING TRAMPS.

Curious Information Regarding a Curious Class of Individuals.

The Rev. J. J. McCook, of New York, preaches good citizenship by practicing it. He is always pegging away at something for the public good. Now, with the help of the mayors and police officers of fourteen American cities, he has been taking a "tramp census," and he communicates the results—or some of them—to the Forum.

The number of American tramps covered by this census is 1,349. Thirty-two questions were asked in every case, and Mr. McCook grieves that he inadvertently omitted a thirty-third, though he tells us in the same breath of one involuntarily catechumen who found the thirty-two too many. "That's a devil of a lot of questions," exclaimed this indignant victim, "to ask a fellow for a night's lodging!" In the most ambitious previous tramp census of which Mr. McCook has heard—London, 1889—the number of weary wanderers questioned was only 286.

Of these 1,349 American tramps, less than one-half describe themselves as unskilled laborers, and only sixteen say they have no regular calling. Of the representatives—on the retired list—of skilled labor, 46 per cent. say they used to be sailors, firemen, brakemen, shoemakers, curriers, teamsters, hostlers, blacksmiths or horseshoers. Mr. McCook's drag net caught three electricians, two brokers, two reporters, a music teacher, a designer, an artist ."a real German count"), a Salvation Army captain, a "gentleman," but no clergyman and no professor. "The sedentary clerk," he tells us, "was just as numerous as the nomadic peddler."

Nearly all of the 1,349 tramps are in the prime of life, averaging much younger than their (recorded) fellow pilgrims in England and Germany. "Following my results," says Mr. McCook, "we may expect to find one tramp in twenty under twenty years, three out of five under thirty-five, seventy-five out of every 100 under forty, and one in twelve fifty or over. Only one in 111 will be over seventy."

Of the whole number questioned 83.5 per cent. promptly said their health was "good;" 8 per cent. "pretty good," or "not very good;" 8.5 per cent. "bad." This at a time when the grip was raging among well-fed, well-housed people, and the general death rate was disquietingly high. "Neither the tramp's age nor his health, then," concludes Mr McCook, "is a bar to successful labor.

Only fifty out of the 1,349 owned up to having been on the road more than a year. The explanations of their presence there given by 82.8 per cent. of the whole number were: "Out of money," "Out of work," "Looking for work." Twelve "wanted to see the country;" eight "wanted to take life easy;" six said they would not work; twenty-five laid their tramping to drink. One exceptionally candid wanderer diagnosed his case in three words, "Whiskey and lazy."

As to nativity, 56.1 per cent. of the 1,349 were born in this country, 20.3 per cent. in Ireland, 6.6 per cent. in England, 8.4 per cent. in the Scandinavian countries, 2.6 per cent in bonny Scotland. There are thirteen negroes in the lot and one Indian. Only one Southern State is represented, and that by a white man. "The tramp," remarks Mr. McCook, "seems to be a product of our Northern civilization and to move along the more temperate belt, avoiding extremes of heat and cold as being disagreeable and less favorable to health."

Don't think of the tramps as illiterate: 1,187 of the 1,349 can read and write, 18 of the 162 who can't write can read, and one of the favorite purchases is the daily newspaper. Only 7.3 per cent. are married; 4.4 per cent. are widowers. Thirty of the 1,349 say they are total abstainers, 459 that they are temperate, 825 that they are intemperate. Only 5.8 per cent. own up to having been convicted of crimes other than drunkenness. Only 113 say they have no religion. Only 116 say they have seen the inside of the almshouse. By their own admission 14.9 per cent. of the whole number are, or have been, specially dangerous to the public health.

Are Women Responsible?

It was Marguerite of Valois who said, with unusual severity for a woman, that "the less one sees and knows men the higher one esteems them."

It is obvious that the cynical Margaret really meant to say that the better one knows men the greater is one's contempt for them.

These sharp-tongued assaults are interesting and diverting as specimens of satirical raillery, but to the analytical mind they present nothing worth while. The simple truth is, women do not hold such sentiments towards men; though every one knows that to a considerable extent they would be justified in so holding. The general attitude of women is one of seeming worshipful admiration. This is bad, especially for very young men, who are thus puffed up by conceit and made unspeakably disagreeable, whereas were they let alone they might disclose a becoming measure of modesty and self-distrust. It is about time for women to face the fact that they are directly chargable with most of the unpleasing characteristics of man. They constantly feed his vanity; they habitually practice duplicity and in their intercourse with him the note of sincerity is seldom heard. Naturally the man desires the "clinging trust" of the woman, but he is too dull-headed to perceive that what he takes for clinging trust is clever diplomacy, and it is an axiom that the only way to become a clever diplomat is to cultivate deceit.

The Creole.

A creole, strictly speaking, is any person born in this country or the West Indies of European ancestors; also any person born in or near the tropics, and this is the sense in which the word is usually employed. The use of the word, however, has been by some restricted first to children of foreign parents born in Louisiana, and, second, to children of Spanish or French parents born in Louisiana, and then in the North the word has been perverted so that it is believed to imply some strain of negro blood in a person to whom it is applied. It does not imply anything of the sort.—New York Herald.

Already Done.

Starter—I met a man this morning who said I looked like you.

Smartley—Tell me who he is and I'll go and knock him down.

Starter—I did that myself.

VANDERBILT'S MOUNTAIN HOME.

How a Wilderness has Been Transformed into a Flower Garden.

George W. Vanderbilt, one of the younger members of that famous family, has developed an untamed North Carolina forest into a beautiful home. He is not yet thirty years of age, but, to judge from the Lewisburg, Pa., Chronicle's description of the transformation he has effected in the North Carolina mountains, he seems to be spending his money with an intelligence somewhat rare among men who have so much to spend, and his enterprise is suggestive of the period which, in view of the rapid increase of the population of the country, cannot be very far distant when land in the United States must be very much more valuable than it is to-day. Mr. Vanderbilt's tastes are said to run in the direction of art and letters. His North Carolina enterprise indicates that he represents a development in his beyond the money acquiring stage. His first step was to purchase, besides several mountains, 18,000 acres of land along the French Broad and the Swananoa Rivers. The next step in which he exhibited unusual intelligence in enjoying his opportunities was to restrain the natural temptation to carry out plans of his own and to employ the services of the greatest landscape artist in the country, Frederick Law Olmstead, who had so much to do with laying out the World's Fair grounds. So far, sixty-five miles of macadam road have been constructed on Mr. Vanderbilt's North Carolina estate. Seven hundred men are employed, their wages running from $1 per day to the salary of $12,000 paid to the overseer.

Three years ago the work of transforming old fields, pastures and woodlands into a harmonious landscape began, and Prof. Harbeson, who has spent many days in studying the development of the place, is enthusiastic over the progress made. He says that Druid Hill Park, at Baltimore; Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia; the Boston Garden and the Central Park, of New York, contain nothing that is comparable with several miles of the approach on the Vanderbilt estate, which is art of the highest kind, a combination of nature and the work of man so happily joined that the eye cannot tell where the one ends and the other begins. Bowlders have been set in place, rhododendrons transplanted, and the whole is dechared to be a poem in plants, trees and flowers, the longest poem ever made and one of the greatest. A trained forester is setting out large plantations of forest trees. The arboretum is declared to surpass the famous Arnold arboretum at Cambridge, and when completed will contain every tree, shrub and woody plant found in the world which is hardy to the climate. Ten miles of railroads have been constructed to transport materials about the estate. Vast extents of land, which a year or so ago were entirely unproductive, have been so changed by plowing, heavy manuring and green soiling that to-day Prof. Harbeson says they are growing as fine crops as can be grown in the most fertile valleys of the Northern States. Lately Mr. Vanderbilt has added 20,000 acres for a hunting park. There will be deer parks and lakes, and the house, which will cost about $5,000,000, it is said, will be the largest dwelling-house in the world and one of the world's most famous structures. Already by the introduction of mosses and vines at the bridges portions of the place have taken on the appearance of age and the appearance of newness has been overcome.

The First Consul.

Just before the review began we saw several officers in gorgeous uniforms ascend the stairs, one of whom, whose helmet seemed entirely of gold, was Eugene de Beauharnais. A few minutes afterwards there was a rush of officers down the stairs, and among them I saw a short, pale man, with his hat in his hand, who resembled Lord Erskine in profile. But, though my friend whispered, "C'est lui," I did not comprehend that I beheld Bonaparte till I saw him stand alone at the gate.

In another moment he was on his horse, while I, trembling with emotion, gazed on him intently, endeavoring to commit each expressive, sharply-chiseled feature to memory, contrasting also with admiration his small, simple hat, adorned with nothing but a little tri-colored cockade, and his blue coat, guiltless of gold embroidery, with the splendid adornments of the officers who followed him.

At length the review ended—too soon for me. The First Consul sprang from his horse. We threw open our door again, and, as he slowly reascended the stairs, we saw him very near us, and in full face, while his bright, restless, expressive and, as we fancied, dark blue eyes beaming from under long black eyelashes, glanced over us with a scrutinizing but complacent look.—Mrs. Opie, in Tait's Magazine, 1831.

Many Faces in One.

A comical story is told of a young man who was shown a photograph of a young lady which seemed to impress him very much. The impression of the countenance in the portrait denoted a strong will, yet a gentle disposition. It was the face of a young lady whom one would like to know.

"Who is the original of this portrait?" the young man inquired.

"The graduating class of Smith College, Northampton," was the reply.

It was a composite photograph, and the admiring young man awoke regretfully to the fact that there was in reality no such lady as the one whose face had so strongly impressed him—or, rather, that there were forty-nine of her!

A young lady who, on seeing a composite photograph of a small circle of friends of which she was a member, exclaimed: "It is so charming to enjoy the portrait of somebody who is all one's intimate friends at once!"

Mind Acting on Matter.

He—I am afraid it will be a great shock to her to find that her fiance is flirting with that handsome blonde.

She—Yes; I shouldn't wonder if it made her hair turn light in one night.—World's Fair Puck.

Needless Advice.

Mrs. Essey—If you drink brandy without putting water in it you will ruin the coat of your stomach.

Hen Essey (absently)—Never mind; it's an old coat.—Puck.

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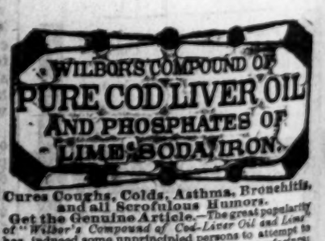

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